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Dr. Fell.—The object may not be to kill bacteria. We know they are hard to kill, but who will state that the agent will not be discovered which may modify in some manner, their virulencey, and still be applicable to therapeutical purposes. It is stated on good authority that ozone sufficiently concentrated will kill bacteria. An attempt to ascertain the effect of respirable quantities upon these organisms in various stages of developement is on this account of interest, even if the results should prove negative. As to scenting the air, ozone is a substance which will, I believe, diffuse in liquids as readily as in the atmosphere. When you admit ozone into a house you may obtain fresh air and sunlight without opening the windows or doors or producing the interesting odors to which Dr. Blackham and his associate appears to have been formerly subjected. I am not here, however, to champion ozone. The experiments made were so far as the method of procedure is concerned, carefully conducted. I am not responsible for the results.

REMARKS ON PATHOGENETIC BACTERIA, BY DR. DETMERS. (PAGE 87).

Dr. **Gradle** inquired whether Dr. Detmers held that the different species of micrococci were possible of conversion into one another.

Dr. Detmers replied that he did not hold to that theory. He believed that bacteria were pathogenetic under some conditions and not under others.

Dr. **Gradle** further insisted on the necessity of admitting for the present the division of bacteria into distinct and separate species, not convertible into each other. None of the observations intended to prove the mutability of one species into another, can stand rigid criticism. The recent observations by Tropf, who saw algoid forms like Cladothrix, divide into bacillus—and micrococcus—like segments, prove only the phylogenetic relationship of bacteria to higher forms, but not that any given bacillus or coccus can be derived from some higher plant. There is, however, definite proof that the physiological properties of a species of bacteria can be altered by varied conditions of cultivation.